

Chapter # 2

Early Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Select the most appropriate answer from the given four possible answers.

1. What was the total number of princely states in the sub-continent during British rule?
a) 435
b) 535
c) 630
d) 635
2. The state of Jammu and Kashmir was sold for how many rupees by the British to the Dogra Raja:
a) 70 lakh rupees
b) 85 lakh rupees
c) 75 lakh rupees
d) 50 lakh rupees
3. Which nation was in majority in the state of Hyderabad Daccan at the time of creation of Pakistan?
a) Muslim
b) Hindus
c) Christian
d) Sikh
4. Bharat attacked on which state on 11th September 1948?
a) Sate of Hyderabad Deccan
b) State of Jumma and Khashmir
c) State of Manavadar
d) Sate of Junagarh
5. What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?
a) Rs. 750 million
b) Rs. 700 million
c) Rs. 1050 million
d) Rs. 950 million
6. How many Ordinance Factories were working in united sub-continent till 1947?
a) 10
b) 12
c) 16
d) 20
7. In which year the Kashmiris started their struggle for independence, before the partition of the sub-continent?
a) 1940
b) 1930
c) 1920
d) 1928
8. Which organ of the United Nations passed resolutions to hold plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1940?
a) General Assembly
b) Security Council
c) Trusteeship Council
d) International Court of Justice
9. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of partition of the sub-continent?
a) Lord Curzon
b) Lord Wavell
c) Lord Minto
d) Lord Mount batten
10. How many major wars are fought between Pakistan and India?
a) Four
b) Two
c) Three
d) Six
11. How many Muslims Migrated and entered in Pakistan at the time of creation of Pakistan?
a) Fifty thousand.
b) Seventy lack
c) One crore
d) One crore and Twenty five lack
12. For the Division of assets conference was held in:
a) Lahore
b) Dehli
c) Bombay
d) Karachi

13. Tehsil Gurdaspur, Batala, Zera and Ferozepur were included illegally in India of which province?
a) Punjab b) Sindh
c) Bengal d) N.W.F.P
14. Quaid-e-Azam Remained Governor General of Pakistan for:
a) 13 months b) 2 years
c) 1 year d) 23 months
15. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission in 1947?
a) Lord Minto b) Lord Mount Betian
c) Quaid-e-Azam d) Sir Radcliff
16. When did India Stop water of Ravi and Sutlaj of Pakistan?
a) 1948 b) 1947
c) 1949 d) 1960
17. Total Population of state of Jammu & Kashmir in 1941 was?
a) Ten Lack b) One Lack
c) Forty Lack d) Thirty Lack
18. Who presented problem of Kashmir in Security Council?
a) India b) Pakistan
c) Quaid-e-Azam d) UNO
19. India Presented problem of Kashmir in UNO's Security Council in:
a) 1947 b) 1948
c) 1949 d) 1950
20. Before Partition of Sub Continent Central bank was:
a) Reserve bank of India b) State bank of Pakista
c) bank of India d) M.C.B.
21. At the time of creation of Pakistan, how many Rupees were in Reserve Bank of India?
a) 4 Billion b) 4 Million
c) 10 Billion d) 8 Billion
22. The Ruler of the State of Hyderabad Deccan was called?
a) Nizam-e-Hyderabad b) Empror
c) Prince d) President
23. When did Quaid-e-Azam establish "Quaid-e-Azam Relief fund for Refugees"?
a) 1946 b) 1948
c) 1947 d) 1950
24. What was the share of Pakistan in Military Assets?
a) 36% b) 64%
c) 35% d) 34%
25. What was the share of India in Military Assets?
a) 64% b) 60%
c) 36% d) 65%
26. For the installation of ordinance factories, India would make payment to Pakistan:
a) 60 Million b) 40 Million
c) 80 Million d) 30 Million
27. Indus water Treaty signed between Pakistan and India in:
a) 1950 b) 1948
c) 1960 d) 1965

28. Which rivers were included to India according to Indus water treaty in 1960?
a) Ravi, Bias and Chenab
b) Ravi, Bias and Sutluj
c) Bias Indus and Jhelum
d) Indus, Chenab and Sutluj
29. Which rivers were included in Pakistan according to Indus water Treaty in 1960?
a) Indus, Chenab and Jhelum
b) Indus, Bias and Jhelum
c) Jhelum, Ravi and Bias
d) Bias, Ravi and Sultry
30. Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 With the Cooperation of:
a) World Bank
b) Security Council
c) OIC.
d) I.M.F.
31. When did India occupied on Hyderabad Deacon?
a) 17th Aug. 1947
b) 17th Aug 1946
c) 17th Sep 1948
d) 11 Sep 1949
32. Distance of state of Junagarh from Karachi was:
a) 500 km
b) 450 km
c) 480km
d) 560km
33. Population of state of Junagarh in 1947 was:
a) 8 Lack
b) 7 Lack
c) 5 Lack
d) 10 Lack
34. First Capital of Pakistan was:
a) Lahore
b) Karachi
c) Dakhka
d) Islamabad
35. First Prime Minstar of Pakistan:
a) Liquat Ali Khan
b) Ayub Khan
c) Quaid-e-Azam
d) Allama labal
36. First Governor General of Pakistan was:
a) Quaid-e-Azam
b) Liquat Ali Khan
c) Ayub Khan
d) Skindar Mirza
37. First President of Pakistan was:
a) Ayub Khan
b) Quaid-e-Azam
c) Skindar Mirza
d) Liquat Ali Khan
38. Which Nation was in majority in state of Junagarh?
a) Hindu
b) Muslim
c) Sikh
d) Christian.
39. Dogra Raja Gullab Singh bought state of Kashmir from British Govt. in 75 Lack in the year:
a) 1846
b) 1847
c) 1847
d) 1890
40. From which area the land route of Jammu and Kashmir was provided to Baharat?
a) Delhi
b) Gurdaspur
c) Dakan
d) Jonagarh
41. According to 3rd June, 1947 which provinces were divided?
a) Punjab and Bengal
b) Punjab and KPK
c) Kashmir and Manawadar
d) Baluchistan and Bengal
42. How much amount was given by India to Pakistan in first installment:
a) 100 Million
b) 200 Million
c) 400 Million
d) 500 Million

43. How much amount was given by India to Pakistan in second installment:
a) 100 Million
b) 200 Million
c) 400 Million
d) 500 Million
44. When was the meeting held between Pakistan and India in Delhi for assets:
a) February, 1947
b) November, 1947
c) December, 1947
d) January 1947
45. When did India stop the water of west Pakistan (Punjab):
a) April, 1948
b) November, 1947
c) December, 1947
d) January 1947
46. On which river India decided to build dam:
a) Jhelum
b) Sutlaj
c) Sindh
d) Ravi
47. The state of Hyderabad Dakan was in good condition by:
a) Social
b) Moral
c) Economic
d) Religions
48. By profession Sir Radcliffe was a:
a) Politician
b) Doctor
c) Laywer
d) Engineer
49. The unjustice of Radcliffe was accepted by his:
a) Lord curson
b) Lord wavel
c) Private sectary
d) Lord Mount bitten

Chapter # 2

Early Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by unity, faith and discipline?

Ans. 1. **Unity** means to get united or to eliminate the differences and became a unit to whole nation for achieving a national purpose.

2. **Faith** means strong and the firms believe that leads to the sincerity of struggle.

3. **Discipline** means to follow the rules and regulation and remain within the limits of rules and regulation. The national freedom, sovereignty and honour depend upon these three.

Unity, faith and discipline are the motto given by the Quaid-e-Azam to Pakistani Nation.

2. How was the river water dispute resolved between Pakistan and Bharat?

Ans. The Indus Basin Treaty was signed between the two Countries in 1960 with the cooperation of World Bank. Pakistan conceded three rivers (**Ravi, Bias & Sutlaj**) to Bharat And reciprocally Bharat left its claim on the water of rivers (**Jehlum, Chenab and Sindh**).

3. Why did Bharat not pay the share of assets to Pakistan?

Ans. India took every step to crush the economy of Pakistan. When the question of division of assets between the two separated countries was raised, the Hindu once again did not do justice with the Muslims. The Bharat government remained reluctant to pay the share of Pakistan out of the cash balance 750 million rupees. India also not pay the share of assets to Pakistan because India wanted Pakistan to become the weak state economically.

4. Discuss the administrative problems which the country faced after the partition?

Ans. i) The Hindus working in offices situated in the areas of Pakistan migrated to Bharat and the offices became empty.

ii) Furniture, stationery, typewriters and other necessary items were also not available in the offices.

iii) The Hindu officers had destroyed the records before going to Bharat.

iv) There was a lack of experienced and trained officials.

5. How did Bharat occupy the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is, culturally geographically and religiously very close to Pakistan. Therefore, people pressed the Raja to join Pakistan. The Hindu ruler did not appreciate the idea. Raja did everything to crush the activities of the Muslim Kashmiris. The oppression made the movement get greater momentum with the

passage of time. Raja found himself helpless, therefore, he appealed to Indian Government to come to his rescue. So, the Indian forces entered the Kashmir and occupied the whole stage illegally and illogically.

6. What is meant by provincialism & racialism?

Ans. **Racialism** means to be prejudiced about own race and consider other races mean and inferior.

Provincialism means to be prejudiced about own province and to be proud of own province while considering the other provinces inferior racialism and provincialism are harmful for the national integrity and unity.

7. Why did the State of Junagarh not join Bharat?

Ans. Nawab of Junagarh announced the annexation of Junagarh with Pakistan. The Governor General of Bharat, Lord Mountbatten, favoured the annexation with Bharat. Pakistan government issued a letter after accepting the declaration of annexation by the Nawab. A copy of the letter was sent to the Governor General, as well. Bharat considered the action of Pakistan as interference in its internal affairs. The state was surrounded by Indian army from all sides and blockade continued for indefinite period finally India occupied the whole state.

8. How did India occupy the state of Hyderabad Decon?

Ans. Nizam-e-Hyderabad, being the Muslim, never liked annexation with Bharat but the Indian government pressurized him. Lord Mountbatten, as First Governor General of India, also pressurized him to annex his state with Bharat, on the basis of geographical situation. Nizam did not agree with them and resisted all the pressures. The Indian government forced him to sign the document of annexation but he refused. On 17th September 1948, the army of Nizam surrendered by the Indian Forces. Bharat got control of the state forcibly.

9. What was the problem of assets at the time of creation of Pakistan?

Ans. The Indian National Congress created multiple problems for Pakistan. It took every step to crush the withering economy of the new state. The share of Pakistan was 750 million rupees out of 4 billions. Partial payment of 200 millions was released and second installment of 500 millions was released after a long time. The balance of 50 million has not been paid by Bharat so far.

10. What steps were been taken by Quaid-e-Azam for the rehabilitation/ settlement of the Refugees?

Ans. 1. Quaid-e-Azam shifted his Headquarters from Karachi to Lahore to supervise the activities being carried out by the government and voluntary associations.
2. Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund for the Refugees was set up.

3. The social workers sincerely provided a very huge quantity of foodstuff, clothing, medicines, blankets, tents and other things.

4. Gradually the refugees were shifted to different cities and towns and permanent accommodations were managed.

11. How Radcliff damages Pakistan?

Ans. Radcliff deprived Pakistan from a lot of Muslim majority and fertile areas of the Punjab. Three Tehsils of District Gurdaspur namely Pathan Kot, Batala and Gurdaspur and the Tehsil Zeera of District Ferozpur were included in Bharat. Sir Radcliff provided a land route to Bharat to move into the valley of Jammu and Kashmir. The Head Works constructed on the land of West Punjab were also handed over to Bharat.

12. At which ratio division of assets of army was happened between Pakistan & India at the time of creation of Pakistan?

Ans. At the time of creation of Pakistan it was decided that all military assets would be divided at the ratio of 64% to India & 36% to Pakistan.

14. From which countries the boundaries of Kashmir join?

Ans. Boundaries of Kashmir join with Pakistan, China, India, Tibet and Afghanistan.

15. What is the present condition of Kashmir?

Ans: The Kashmiri's, resolved to fight for freedom, they have been fighting for their birth right from the last two decades. The matter is still pending on the agenda of the united nations. Bharat, inspire of the world pressure, is reluctant to sit on the negotiating table. The dispute demand more sacrifices from Kashmiri Muslims.

16. On the basis of disputes of states write a note on Manavadar?

Ans: Another states, Manavadar, was predominantly a Non-Muslim state and ruler was a Muslim. The Muslim ruler declared his decision of annexation with pakistan. The Bharati Army repeated the same action and invaded Manavadar, as was done in Junagarh. Lord Mountbatten, as governor general, ordered the attack on manavadar and Junagarh.

17. Write down any four names of early problems of Pakistan?

Ans: **Early Problems:**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Administrative problems | 2. Arrival of refugees |
| 3. Division of assets | 4. Canal water problem |

18. How Lord Mountbatten and Radcliff agreed congress leaders on partition?

Ans: They said that Pakistan will be the weak state and sooner or later it will merged with India.

19. How many wars were fought between Pakistan and India on Kashmir?

Ans: Three wars were fought between Pakistan and India 1948, 1965 and 1971.

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